

FILED  
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN CLERKS OFFICE  
 FOR THE  
 DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS 2004 OCT 13 P 3:04

U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
 DISTRICT OF MASS.

MARGETTA LANGLOIS, *Pro se* )  
 )  
 Plaintiff, )  
 )  
 v. )  
 )  
 MICHAEL HUGO, *et al* )  
 )  
 Defendant. )  
 /

CIVIL ACTION  
 No: 04-CV-11588 RZ

**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR A MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT  
 OF MICHAEL HUGO, PURSUANT TO F.R.CIV.P. 12(e),  
 OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, TO DISMISS FOR LACK OF JURISDICTION,  
 PURSUANT TO F.R.Civ.P. 12(B)(1) and (2)**

The plaintiff has filed a complaint in this matter, setting forth unintelligible and vague allegations, which may or may not set forth a compensable claim or claims. As constituted, the Complaint is unanswerable. It is also defective, inasmuch as this Honorable Court lacks jurisdiction to make any rulings, whatsoever, other than to dismiss the action on federal jurisdictional grounds.

**DISMISSAL MOTION**

The defendant has chosen to bring this action in Federal Court. This was an incorrect choice, inasmuch as there is no diversity of citizenship between the plaintiff and the within defendant. In her cover sheet, the plaintiff lists her *mailing address* as a post office box in Holiday, Florida, but lists her **residence**, as "Lowell, MASS." (SIC) on her cover sheet. Ms. Langlois is a citizen of the same county as the within defendant, Middlesex County. Thus, this action should have been brought in Middlesex County Superior Court, and *not* in the U.S.

District Court. No issue, within the four corners of the complaint can rebut the fact that there is simply no diversity of citizenship, therefore, no jurisdiction in this Honorable Court.

Accordingly, it is a proper exercise of this Court's power to dismiss this case, and for the plaintiff to refile it in the Superior Court of Middlesex County. Case law clearly supports this motion. The issue of subject matter jurisdiction is not waivable by either or both parties.

*Moodie v. Federal Res. Bk. of N.Y.*, 58 F.3<sup>rd</sup> 879 (2<sup>nd</sup> Cir. 1995). In a case such as this, the Court must *not* presume that the plaintiff's allegations and averments are true. In cases of substantive subject matter jurisdiction, such allegations must be weighed without regard for the merits of the case. *Valentine v. Hospital Bella Vista*, 254 F.3<sup>rd</sup> 358 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 2001).

Indeed, since *Strawbridge v. Curtis*, 7 U.S. (3 Cranch) 267 (1806), it has been held universally that the diversity statute requires that all defendants and all plaintiffs must reside in diverse jurisdictions. *See also, Alshrafi v. American Airlines, Inc.*, 321 F. Supp. 2<sup>nd</sup> 150 (D.MA 2004). The First Circuit holds that District Courts have an "unflagging duty to ensure that they possess subject matter jurisdiction over cases." *American Policyholders Ins. Co. v. Nyacol Products, Inc.*, 989 F.2d 1256 (C.A.1, 1993).

Assuming, *arguendo*, that this court *were* to find diversity, then the case would still fail to meet the jurisdictional limit of \$75,000, as set forth in 28 USC § 1332. Under the Dow Bankruptcy Plan, adopted by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan, Ms. Langlois would qualify for benefits for Atypical Connective Tissue Disease, category "B" (35% disability), in the amount of \$24,000; and would qualify for funds to pay for an explant, in the amount of \$5000. This is a court-ordered payment of \$29,000.00, *not rising* to the jurisdictional limit. Upon information and belief, Ms. Langlois has not demonstrated that her implant(s) have

any rupture, but should she be able to prove that, she would qualify for an additional amount of \$25,000, bringing her maximum recovery to \$54,000, *still shy of the jurisdictional amount!*

This case *must* be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

### **MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT**

The within defendant is uncertain who the parties are. The caption lists "Flanders" as a party. As stated, this defendant has no way of knowing who that co-defendant is. The mere recitation of a last name, "Flanders" of Boston, leaves the defendant unsure of whether the plaintiff is suing M.B. Flanders of 38 Union park, Boston; Mark Flanders of 8 Whittier Place, Boston; or Robert Flanders, of 485 Broadway, East Boston. These are the only listings for the last name, "Flanders" in [www.whitepages.com](http://www.whitepages.com) a computer internet based directory. Under [www.yellowpages.com](http://www.yellowpages.com), there is one listing for "Flanders," and that is Flanders & Associates of 368 Congress Street, Boston. In fairness, the defendant knows of one Albert Flanders, the only Flanders known to him, but he is not "of Boston."

As to specific allegations, a reading of paragraphs 4; 5; 6(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) & (f); 7; 8; 9; and 10.

Paragraph 4. is unclear, insofar as some sort of allegation about a contingency fee agreement is being made, but the within defendant is uncertain what the plaintiff is attempting to allege. It would be impossible to frame a meaningful response within Rule 12(a), to this allegation.

Paragraph 5 is incomprehensible. It would be impossible to frame a meaningful response within Rule 12(a), to this allegation.

Paragraph 6(a) is also incomprehensible. The defendant can not figure out what the plaintiff is trying to allege, or to say. It would be impossible to frame a meaningful response within Rule 12(a), to this allegation.

As to 6(b), the within defendant only knew that the plaintiff's address changed once, and that was when she moved to Framingham, to live at MCI Framingham. The allegation is ambiguous as to what the plaintiff is attempting to state, and it would be impossible to frame a meaningful response within Rule 12(a), to this allegation.

As to paragraph 6(c), the defendant can not figure out what the plaintiff is alleging. It would appear that she is alleging that the defendants should have done something *after* she discharged them. It would be impossible to frame a meaningful response within Rule 12(a), to this allegation.

As for 6(d), (e) and (f), again, the defendant can not discern an allegation, and can not frame a response.

The defendant has no idea at all what the plaintiff is stating in paragraph 7. It would be impossible to frame a meaningful response within Rule 12(a), to this allegation.

The contents of paragraph 8 are scurrilous and totally unclear. It would be impossible to frame a meaningful response within Rule 12(a), to this allegation.

Although paragraph 9 is extensive in size, it is totally unclear in its content. While it appears to list items that Ms. Langlois can not collect under the terms of the Class Settlement, the defendant is uncertain that that is what she is trying to claim. If that is – in fact – what she is claiming, then she has failed to exhaust her administrative remedies, as the claims period is still wide open for her. It would be impossible to frame a meaningful response within Rule 12(a), to this allegation.

Paragraph 10 is also an incomprehensible rant. The within defendant has no way of knowing what the plaintiff is saying. It would be impossible to frame a meaningful response within Rule 12(a), to this allegation.

The remaining paragraphs would appear to constitute Ms. Langlois' prayers for relief, and would not be subject to an answer or a responsive pleading. This is totally unclear, however, so just to be certain that they are not actual allegations, subject to Rule 12(a) responses, they are included in this Motion.

### **ARGUMENT**

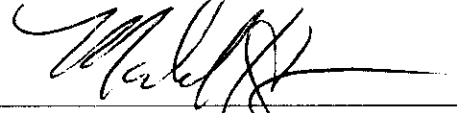
"Confusing complaints place an unfair burden upon litigants and judges." *McHenry v. Renne*, 84 F. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1172 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996). Both the court and the litigants are entitled to know who is being sued, why, and for what. *Id.* The complaint in this matter fails to set forth with sufficient clarity who is being sued, why, and for what.

### **CONCLUSION**

The within defendant, Michael R. Hugo, is asking this Honorable Court to allow him to frame a fair and complete response to the complaint. As it is currently set forth, the complaint is impossible to respond to, inasmuch as it is incomprehensible, scurrilous, vague and ambiguous. It would be proper for this Court to enter an order, compelling the plaintiff to frame proper allegations, using proper grammatical usage, so that the defendant can understand the nature of the cause of action.

Dated: October 13, 2004

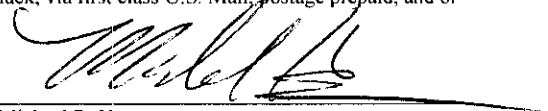
Respectfully Submitted,



Michael R. Hugo, *Pro se*  
95 Commercial Wharf  
Boston, MA 02110  
(617) 973-9777

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that a true copy of this document has been served upon the plaintiff, by mailing a copy hereof to her address stated on her complaint, PO Box 3091, Holiday, FL 34690, and upon all other parties known to me, to wit, Samuel Pollack, via first class U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, and or via facsimile, this 13<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2004.



Michael R. Hugo